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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Yung-Da Lin

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EXAMINER

KOSTAK, VICTOR R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2622

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/20/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/797,291	Applicant(s) LIN ET AL.	
	Examiner Victor R. Kostak	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

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1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6-11 and 13-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nunally (2002/0059481).

The system of Nunally (noting particularly Figs. 1, 7 and 8) features a multimedia system capable of receiving and transmitting various media in different forms and for a multitude of applications and devices (e.g. sections [0002], [0009], [0024] and [0025]).

The system includes a transceiver (140 in Fig. 1) and can include an A/D convertor/decoder (section [0066], [0069]) for both audio and video incoming signals ([0066]) thereby generating second audio and video data; a bridge 745 (Fig. 7) to accommodate multimedia data, which data is enabled to be passed to PCMCIA bus 790, as being compliant therewith (compliance discussed in section [0048]).

Although Nunally does not expressly say that the digitized A/V data is passed to bridge 745, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to realize that (1) since MASP 110 (detailed in Fig. 7) includes A/D conversion as stated in section[0066]), then the input can be to stage 735, 720 or 745; and that (2) it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to pass the digital A/V data to bridge by bus 790 or to accept alternative A/V data (which can be digitized or already digital) to the bridge and then to the bus 790 for further transfer to an output peripheral, such as a computer (e.g. section [0025]), thereby meeting claim 1.

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As for claim 15, the digital A/V data can be applied to a computer or to any other device as specifically allowed by Nunally (sections [0004], [0005], [0025], and [0064]).

As for claim 18, since Nunally points out that his system is to accommodate high-definition television, interactive TV, digital cable (section [0064]), then it would have been obvious to first receive the digital A/V broadcast from any of the various television sources, and to then ensure compliance with the bus 790 through the PCMCIA bridge 745.

As for claims 13, 17 and 19, Nunally allows for various devices to be used, including computers and wireless devices, giving several examples but not exhausting the list. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use any known computer type as well as any known wireless type, such as a laptop or notebook computer.

As for claim 2, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the computer which could be incorporated provide additional signal processing for subsequent display reformatting, or reformatting for storage, thereby constituting a third A/V signal. It is further noted that stages 110 and 120 also include computer hardware.

As noted above, Nunally discloses various applications, various signal sources and signal types, including JPEG and MPEG (e.g. section [0066]), and does not limit the options nor does he disclose an exhaustive list. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use any version of such known signal types as the third (or other) signal, such as the MPEG-2 version, thereby meeting claim 3.

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Regarding claim 4, Nunally also specifies using Dolby as an audio option (section [0066 again]), which inherently is a stereo (left/right) signal pair, the signals which could be made compliant with bus 790 by the bridge 745.

As for claims 5-7, again, Nunally allows his system to accommodate as many multimedia devices and sources as can be done, which is the gist of his invention. It would therefore have been obvious to enable analog or digital audio and/or video (which he discusses, as noted previously) that includes stereo channels, and which system can include tuning capabilities to accommodate the RF and IF signals that he also discloses, such as television, also expressly disclosed (and as also discussed above), for ultimately presenting A/V programming on a peripheral device, S video also being well known and which therefore would have been obvious to accommodate.

As for claim 8, the bridge 746 transmits or receives multimedia information from peripheral devices, or from stage 735 or 720. Any additional signals beyond the third and forth A/V signals can be obtained from a multimedia stream applied thereto, being compliant therewith by virtue of the bridge. Any recoding/decoding or reformatting can be the same or different than any previous recoding/decoding or reformatting, depending on the source. The A/V signal would accordingly be sent to a peripheral device such as a television or computer for eventual display.

Considering claims 9 and 16, the signal would be any available analog or digital A/V stream formatted in a known format, such as MPEG (so disclosed by Nunally, as one option, e.g. section [0070]).

As for claim 10, as discussed previously, the bridge can accept different multimedia source data, which can be from a digital broadcast, and which can be

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converted into PCMCIA compliant format by the bridge, for eventual computer processing as the peripheral device.

As for claim 11, A/D conversion can also be included (section [0066]) for transfer through the digital bus and bridge.

As for claim 14, Nunally include stereo Dolby signal processing, as was noted above.

2. Claims 5 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nunally in view of Hsu et al. (7,146,130).

As explained above, Nunally points out that a chief purpose of his system is to accommodate a plurality of applications and data types including analog and digital video and audio data, as well as textual and graphics information (e.g. sections [0004] and [0064]).

Because Nunally gives express examples of television and wireless communication including a radio transceiver (Fig. 1) and discusses IF and RF band processing (section [0025]), it would accordingly have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate adequate tuning capabilities in his MASP 110 (which Nunally mentions can be any multimedia device including a wireless PC), as is disclosed by Hsu, who includes a tuner card 600 in his laptop (Fig. 9).

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Victor R. Kostak whose telephone number is (571) 272-7348. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 6:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh W. Tran can be reached on (571) 272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 308-HELP.

/Victor R. Kostak/
Primary Examiner
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VRK